

D Enterprises and digital technologies

Data given in this chapter are based on results of the **Annual Statistical Survey on the ICT Use in Enterprises (ICT 5-01)**, which has been carried out by the Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) since 2002. Since 2006, this survey has been mandatory for all EU member states according to the relevant regulation of the European Parliament and the Council.

The survey is every year conducted in the first quarter of the reference year in the sample of approximately **8 000 enterprises having 10+ employees** in selected economic activities. The results are then grossed up to the whole population of the measured enterprises, which is around 40 000 enterprises with 10+ employees.

The data obtained are available **broken** by prevailing economic activities by the CZ-NACE classification, by size of enterprises measured, and by their mutual combination.

Notes

The reference period is, in case of majority of data on equipment or ICT use in enterprises, is the month, in which the enterprise filled in the report (questionnaire), i.e. usually February to April of the relevant year. In case of indicators on e-commerce, ICT security incidents and 3D printing the reference period is the entire relevant year (in this issue it is 2021 although the survey was carried out in 2022).

Comparability of the CZSO and Eurostat Data

Since 2016 the data published by Eurostat and by the CZSO have been identical. Data for **international comparisons** are taken from the Eurostat database for digital economy and society, data of which are every year updated in January. Detailed information can be found at: https://bit.ly/Comprehensive_database

Definitions (sorted alphabetically)

- **A virtual private network (VPN)** extends a private network across a public network, and enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network. Applications running on a computing device, e.g., a laptop, desktop, smartphone, across a VPN may therefore benefit from the functionality, security, and management of the private network. Encryption is a common, though not an inherent, part of a VPN connection.
- **An Artificial Intelligence (AI)** refers to systems that use technologies such as: text mining, computer vision, speech recognition, natural language generation, machine learning, deep learning to gather and/or use data to predict, recommend or decide, with varying levels of autonomy, the best action to achieve specific goals. Artificial intelligence systems can be purely software based, e.g. chatbots and business virtual assistants based on natural language processing, face recognition systems based on computer vision or speech recognition systems, machine translation software, or embedded in devices, e.g. autonomous robots or drones.
- An **enterprise website** is a location on the World Wide Web identified by a Web address. Collection of Web files on a particular subject that includes a beginning file called a home page. Information on only enterprises' contacts published in internet databases or catalogues of enterprises are excluded.
- **Cloud computing** is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g. networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.
- Enterprises **conducting online meetings** are those whose employees use applications such as Skype, MS Teams, Google Meet, for video calls, chats or online lectures. They are used via the Internet, users can be connected from anywhere and communication can take place internally, but also between the company and its clients or business partners.

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- Orders initiated with **EDI-type messages**. EDI (electronic data interchange) is an e-business tool for exchanging different kinds of business messages. EDI is here used as a generic term for sending or receiving business information in an agreed format suitable for automated processing (e.g. EDIFACT, XML, etc.) and without the individual message being manually typed. "EDI e-Commerce" is limited to EDI messages placing an order.
- **Web (e-commerce) sales** are sales made via an online store (web shop), via web forms on a website or extranet, or apps regardless of how the web is accessed (computer, laptop, mobile phone etc.)
- **Fixed Internet connection** includes an external Internet connection supplied by the provider. This includes DSL connection, optical fiber connection, cable modem 'cable TV network connection', leased lines 'frame relay, ATM, digital multiplex' and also fixed wireless connection from a fixed location using WiFi or LTE technology. *This does not include mobile internet connection.*
- **ICT security** means measures, controls and procedures applied on enterprise's ICT systems to ensure integrity, authenticity, availability and confidentiality of enterprise's data and systems.
- **Mobile connection** is an Internet connection via a data plan from mobile operators. Internet access takes place via the mobile telephone network, most often via a data SIM card inserted in a mobile phone / smartphone or tablet. The volume of transmitted data corresponds to the agreed data tariff.
- **Remote access** is the possibility of using the e-mail system of the enterprise, enterprise application or documents for users (employees) located outside the premises of the company, usually in the form of a secure connection via the Internet.
- **Robots/ Robotics:** according to their intended application, robots may be industrial or service robots. An industrial robot is an automatically controlled, reprogrammable, multipurpose manipulator programmable in three or more axes, which may be either fixed in place or mobile for use in industrial automation applications. A service robot is a machine that has a degree of autonomy and is able to operate in complex and dynamic environment that may require interaction with persons, objects or other devices, excluding its use in industrial automation applications.
- Facebook, the professional network LinkedIn or websites sharing multimedia content (e.g. YouTube, Instagram) are considered **social networks** in this survey. An **enterprise using social networks** has its own profile or account based on them.
- **The Internet of Things (IoT)** refers to interconnected devices or systems, often called "smart" devices or "smart" systems. They collect and exchange data and can be monitored or remotely controlled via the Internet, through software on any kind of computers, smartphones or through interfaces like wall-mounted controls.
- The **unavailability of ICT services** is a type of security incident when users cannot get to enterprises' websites or other services connected to them are unavailable. It can be caused by a hardware (e.g. server) failure or software failure (e.g. a faulty update) or an external attack, e.g. ransomware or a Denial of Service attack.
- **3D printing** is the process of creating three-dimensional material objects on a 3D printer. 3D objects are usually created layer by layer, by gradually adding continuous layers of material (most often thermoplastics, metals or resins), according to a digital template.

Detailed information on methodology of the survey can be found in the publication **Information and Communication Technologies in the Business Sphere in 2022** (code 062005-22) accessible on the CZSO website at <https://bit.ly/PodnikyPublikace2022> (in the Czech language only).

Further information on the ICT use by enterprises can be found at:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/podnikatelsky_sektor

(in the Czech language only).

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Table D1 Enterprises in Czechia with internet access; 2022

Percentage

	Fixed	Mobile, total	Mobile only
Total	89,2	89,6	7,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	87,3	87,8	8,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	95,2	95,7	3,8
Large enterprises (250+)	99,7	99,3	.
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	92,4	90,7	5,3
Electricity, gas and water supply	92,4	92,2	4,6
Construction	79,9	89,4	10,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	94,0	94,5	4,1
Wholesale trade	90,6	95,4	7,9
Retail trade	87,2	79,3	8,9
Transport and storage	87,2	92,0	8,7
Accommodation	91,1	89,9	7,1
Food and beverage services	84,5	77,6	8,4
Travel agency and related activities	95,5	95,0	.
Media and information activities	98,2	94,9	.
ICT activities	97,9	95,0	2,0
Professional, S&T activities	94,5	91,3	4,3
Administrative and support service activities	81,2	84,7	9,9

Figure D1 Enterprises using fixed internet connection

■ 2012 ■ 2017 ■ 2022

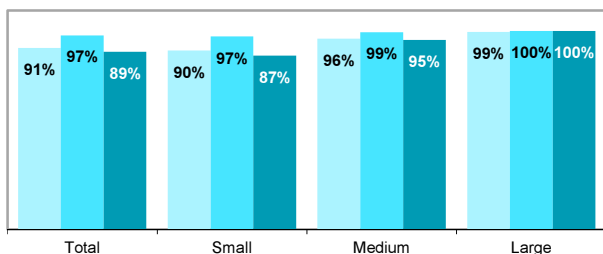
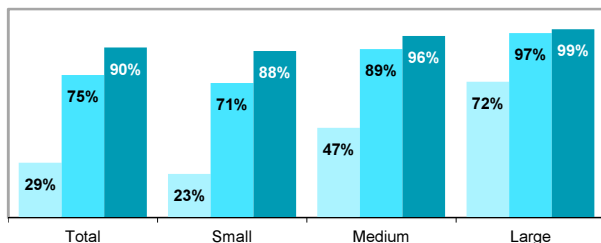


Figure D2 Enterprises using mobile internet connection

■ 2012 ■ 2017 ■ 2022



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

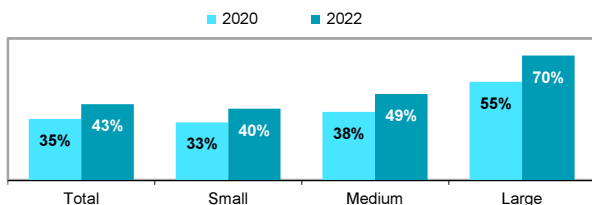
Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Table D2 The maximum contracted download speed of fixed internet connection used by enterprises in Czechia; 2022

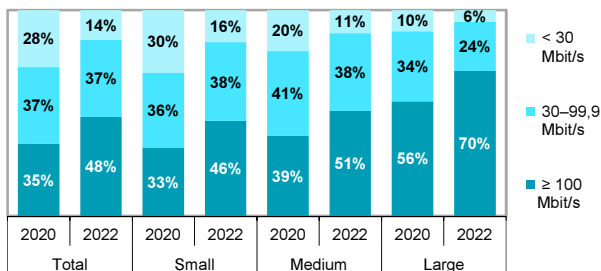
	Percentage		
	< 30 Mbit/s	30–99,9 Mbit/s	≥ 100 Mbit/s
Total	12,9	33,4	42,8
Small enterprises (10-49)	13,7	33,4	40,3
Medium enterprises (50-249)	10,7	35,9	48,6
Large enterprises (250+)	5,7	23,9	70,2
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	15,0	35,6	41,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	16,6	36,2	39,7
Construction	12,2	26,9	40,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	10,9	40,2	42,9
Wholesale trade	11,1	40,0	39,5
Retail trade	13,6	39,1	34,5
Transport and storage	17,4	33,7	36,1
Accommodation	6,0	34,6	50,5
Food and beverage services	12,8	31,9	39,8
Travel agency and related activities	13,3	37,3	44,9
Media and information activities	9,0	23,9	65,3
ICT activities	2,2	23,1	72,6
Professional, S&T activities	11,3	28,2	55,0
Administrative and support service activities	12,4	28,8	40,0

Figure D3 Enterprises using fixed internet connection with maximum contracted download speed of at least 100 Mbit/s



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Figure D4 The maximum contracted download speed of fixed internet connection used by enterprises



as a percentage of enterprises with fixed internet connection in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D5 Enterprises in EU countries using fixed internet connection with the maximum contracted download speed of at least 100 Mbit/s; 2022

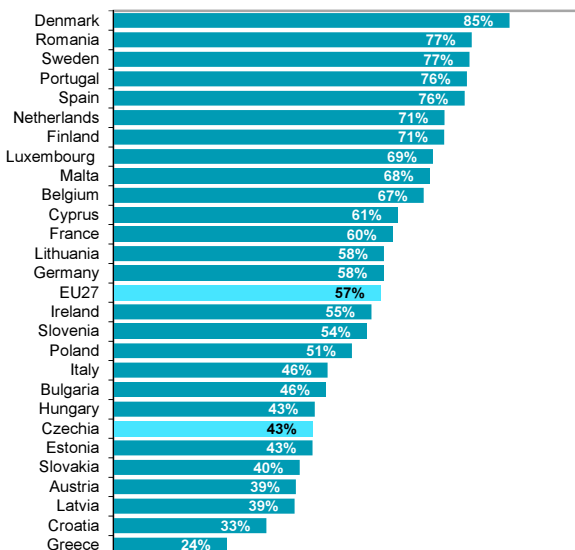
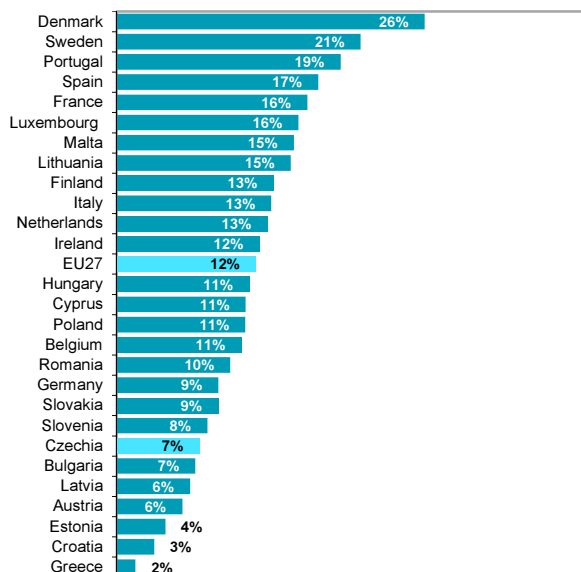


Figure D6 Enterprises in EU countries using fixed internet connection with the maximum contracted download speed of at least 1 Gbit/s; 2022



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Table D3 Employees of enterprises in Czechia with internet access at work provided for business purposes; 2022

	Percentage	
	Total	Via mobile networks
Total	51,9	35,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	50,0	39,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	51,2	36,0
Large enterprises (250+)	53,5	33,3
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	44,9	26,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	61,7	42,0
Construction	49,4	41,6
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	76,0	50,8
Wholesale trade	69,6	55,7
Retail trade	45,7	22,2
Transport and storage	51,7	38,6
Accommodation	48,5	30,9
Food and beverage services	33,2	23,8
Travel agency and related activities	83,2	62,1
Media and information activities	91,8	69,6
ICT activities	95,3	79,2
Professional, S&T activities	87,2	67,0
Administrative and support service activities	28,9	20,3

Figure D7 Employees of enterprises with internet access at work provided for business purposes

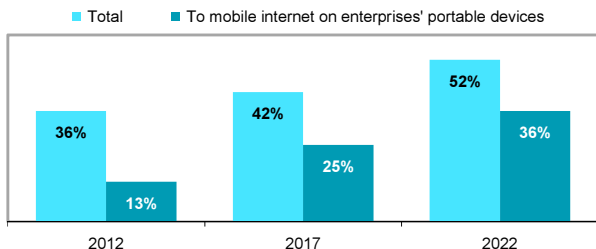
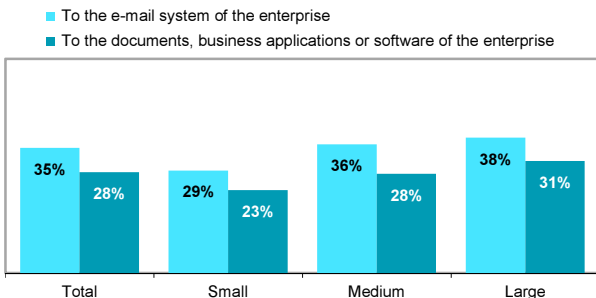


Figure D8 Employees of enterprises with remote access; 2022



as a percentage of all employees in enterprises in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D9 Employees of enterprises in EU countries with internet access at work provided for business purposes; 2022

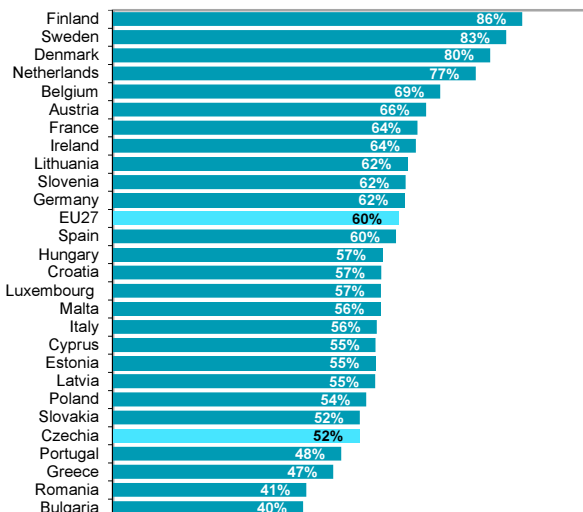
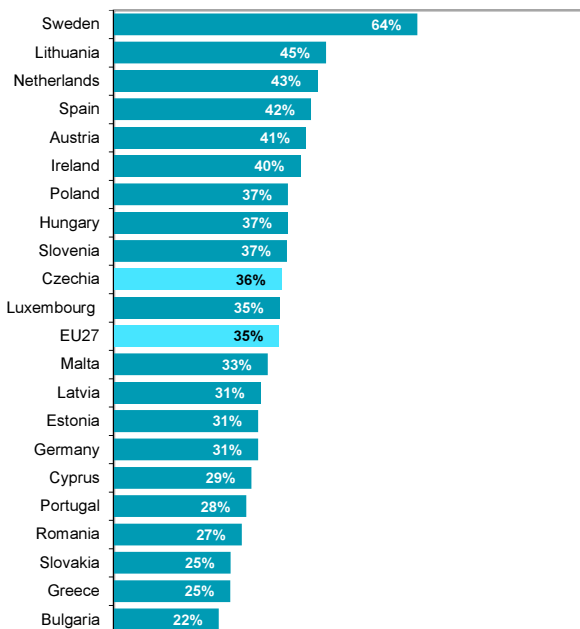


Figure D10 Employees of enterprises in EU countries which were provided with a portable device that allows mobile internet connection for business purposes; 2022



Source: Eurostat

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Table D4 Enterprises in Czechia that allow employees to work remotely; 2022

	Percentage	
	Allowing remote access to the documents and business applications	Conducting remote meetings via the internet
Total	53,4	42,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	46,0	33,4
Medium enterprises (50-249)	78,3	69,9
Large enterprises (250+)	94,8	94,2
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	57,6	45,9
Electricity, gas and water supply	58,9	49,9
Construction	40,0	18,5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	65,8	48,4
Wholesale trade	64,1	54,3
Retail trade	43,7	29,4
Transport and storage	38,5	23,0
Accommodation	48,4	29,2
Food and beverage services	20,7	9,8
Travel agency and related activities	70,9	68,8
Media and information activities	81,8	78,2
ICT activities	90,5	92,9
Professional, S&T activities	72,8	74,9
Administrative and support service activities	42,7	34,4

Figure D11 Enterprises with employees having remote access to the enterprises' documents and business applications

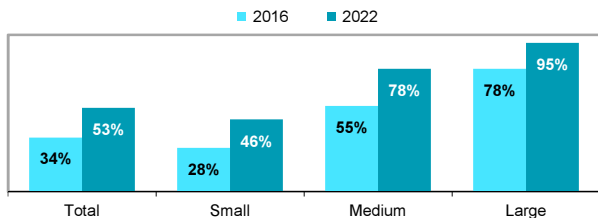
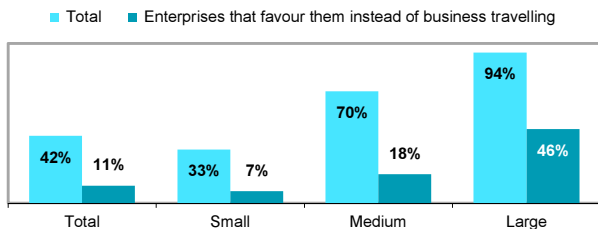


Figure D12 Enterprises conducting remote meetings via the internet; 2022



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D13 Enterprises in EU countries with employees having remote access to the e-mail system, documents and business applications of the enterprise; 2022

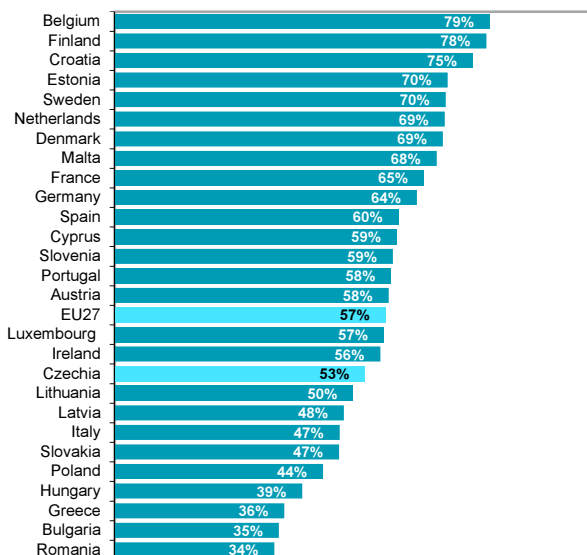
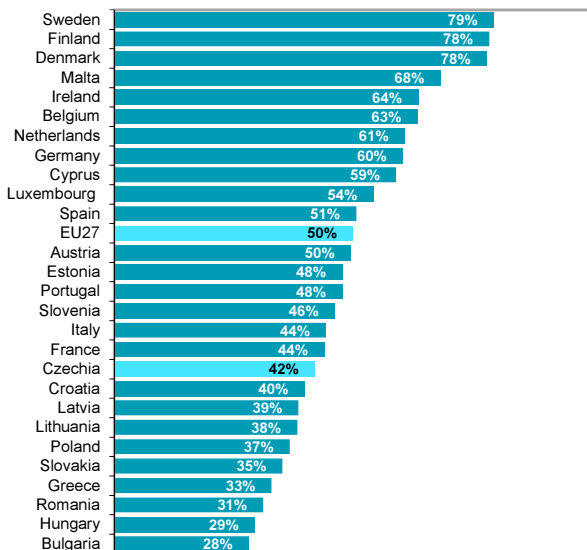


Figure D14 Enterprises in EU countries conducting remote meetings via the internet; 2022



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Table D5 Enterprises in Czechia having a website

	Percentage		
	2012	2017	2022
Total	79,8	82,9	81,4
Small enterprises (10-49)	77,1	80,4	79,3
Medium enterprises (50-249)	89,9	91,8	88,9
Large enterprises (250+)	93,1	94,2	93,1
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	80,2	84,4	83,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	81,1	88,2	86,3
Construction	83,8	83,3	76,5
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	94,9	92,2	94,3
Wholesale trade	86,8	89,9	91,7
Retail trade	63,3	63,4	69,0
Transport and storage	63,1	70,9	65,8
Accommodation	93,3	97,3	95,6
Food and beverage services	70,7	72,8	80,0
Travel agency and related activities	93,3	96,6	95,6
Media and information activities	96,9	98,4	96,2
ICT activities	95,1	92,8	91,7
Professional, S&T activities	87,5	88,9	88,6
Administrative and support service activities	69,2	72,9	66,9

Figure D15 Enterprises having a website customized for mobile devices

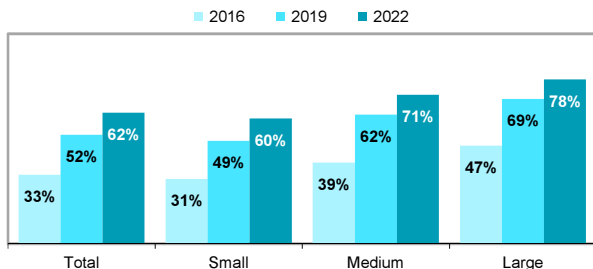


Figure D16 Enterprises whose websites enabling visitors/customers to carry out selected activities; 2022



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D17 Enterprises in EU countries having a website; 2021

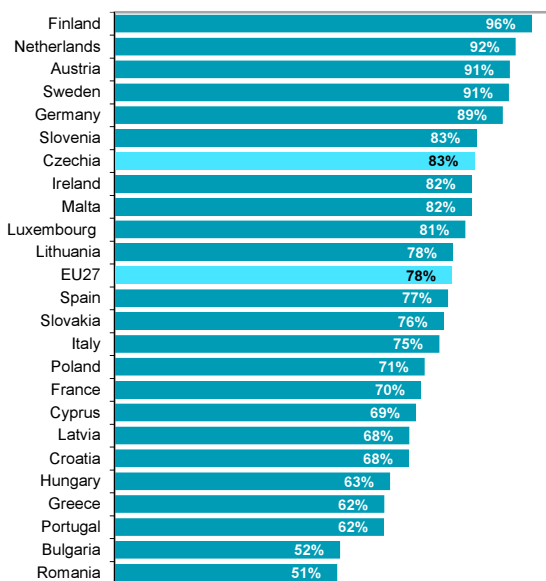
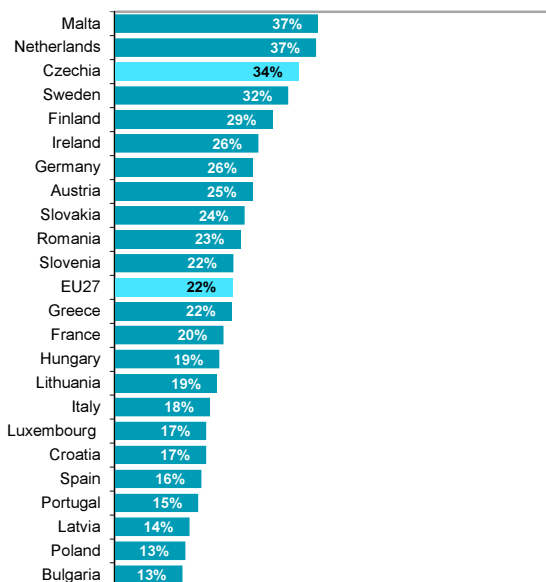


Figure D18 Enterprises in EU countries with websites providing online ordering, reservation or booking (e.g. shopping cart); 2021



Source: Eurostat

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Table D6 Enterprises in Czechia having a user profile on social networks or multimedia content sharing websites; 2021

Percentage

	Facebook or LinkedIn	YouTube, Instagram etc.
Total	49,4	22,3
Small enterprises (10-49)	45,5	19,1
Medium enterprises (50-249)	59,8	29,6
Large enterprises (250+)	83,4	52,6
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	43,0	17,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	32,3	11,5
Construction	26,7	9,2
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	65,8	28,3
Wholesale trade	64,9	39,4
Retail trade	60,5	30,3
Transport and storage	40,8	9,6
Accommodation	88,7	48,2
Food and beverage services	70,5	25,3
Travel agency and related activities	87,9	57,8
Media and information activities	87,6	71,5
ICT activities	76,5	46,9
Professional, S&T activities	50,3	24,0
Administrative and support service activities	41,9	14,0

Figure D19 Enterprises having a user profile on social networks like Facebook or LinkedIn

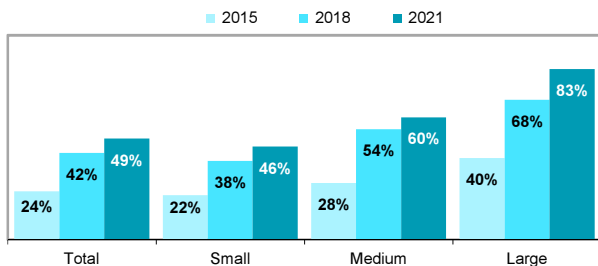
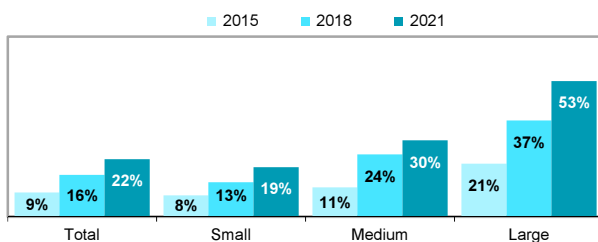


Figure D20 Enterprises having a user profile on multimedia content sharing websites or apps like YouTube or Instagram



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D21 Enterprises in EU countries having a user profile on social networks like Facebook or LinkedIn; 2021

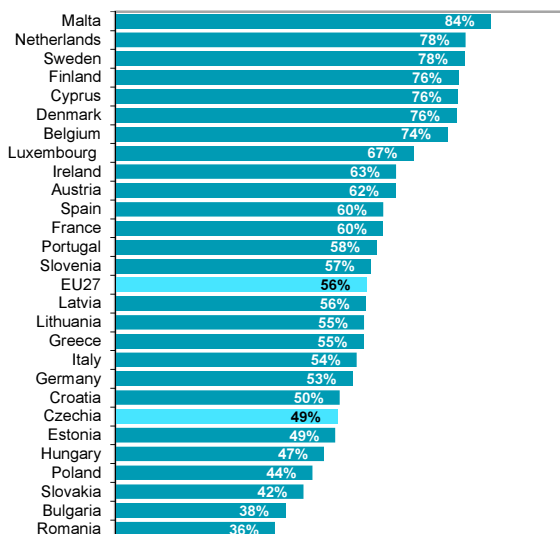
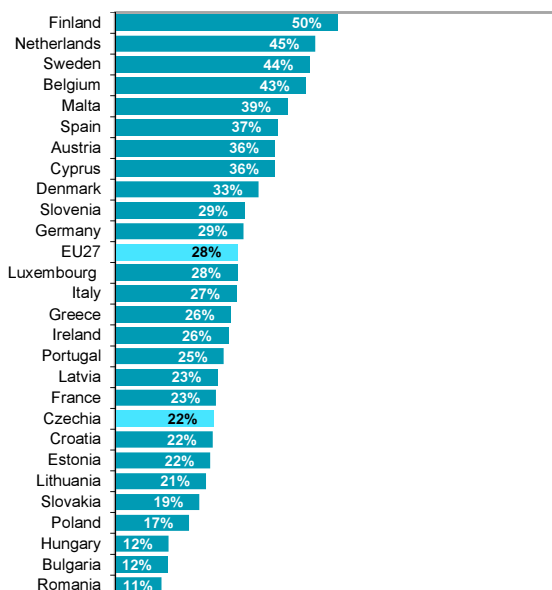


Figure D22 Enterprises in EU countries having a user profile on multimedia content sharing websites or apps like YouTube or Instagram; 2021



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Table D7 Enterprises in Czechia having web sales; 2021

	Percentage	
	Total	Web sales generate at least 10 % of turnover
Total	20,2	14,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	19,7	14,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	21,1	13,1
Large enterprises (250+)	27,7	16,6
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	17,7	9,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,9	2,6
Construction	3,8	2,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	41,4	31,7
Wholesale trade	41,8	30,1
Retail trade	39,4	31,4
Transport and storage	9,6	6,9
Accommodation	61,2	54,0
Food and beverage services	26,0	20,7
Travel agency and related activities	69,9	60,2
Media and information activities	55,8	38,9
ICT activities	20,5	14,5
Professional, S&T activities	10,4	5,8
Administrative and support service activities	6,7	4,8

Figure D23 Enterprises having web sales

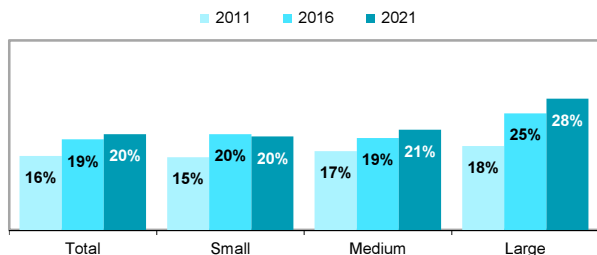
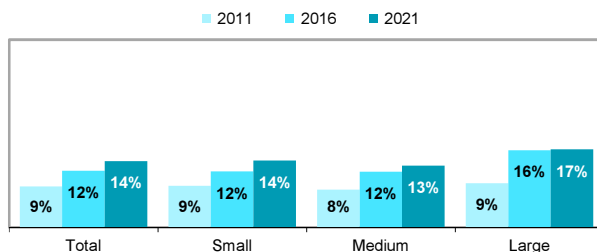


Figure D24 Enterprises for which web sales generate at least 10 % of their total turnover



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D25 Enterprises in EU countries having web sales; 2021

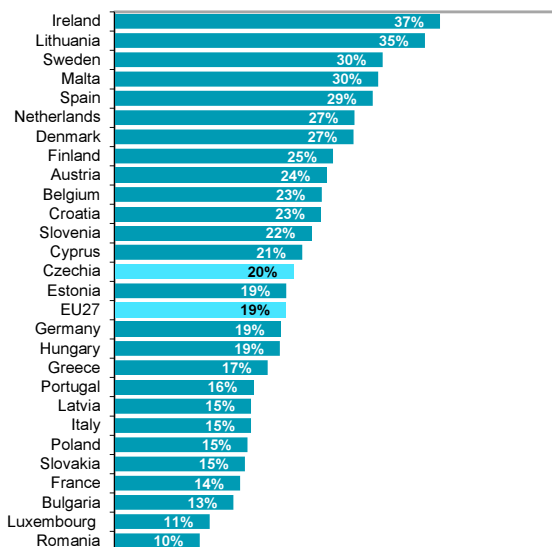
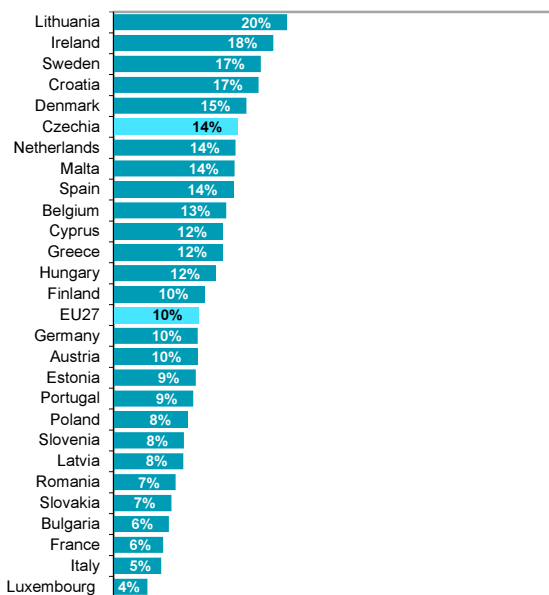


Figure D26 Enterprises in EU countries for which web sales generate at least 10 % of their total turnover; 2021



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Table D8 The enterprises' turnover from electronic sales in Czechia; 2021

	E-sales, total	Percentage carried out via:	
		EDI-type sales*	Web sales
Total	29,9	21,4	8,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	13,0	4,8	8,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	20,1	12,7	7,4
Large enterprises (250+)	40,6	31,5	9,2
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	33,3	30,2	3,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	53,8	44,4	9,5
Construction	4,8	4,2	0,6
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	22,9	9,4	13,5
Wholesale trade	22,0	10,3	11,7
Retail trade	25,9	3,1	22,8
Transport and storage	29,6	21,3	8,2
Accommodation	34,6	3,3	31,2
Food and beverage services	9,1	0,8	8,3
Travel agency and related activities	75,8	3,8	71,9
Media and information activities	46,3	8,2	38,1
ICT activities	14,6	5,2	9,4
Professional, S&T activities	6,4	4,9	1,5
Administrative and support service activities	37,7	23,8	13,8

Figure D27 The enterprises' turnover from web sales

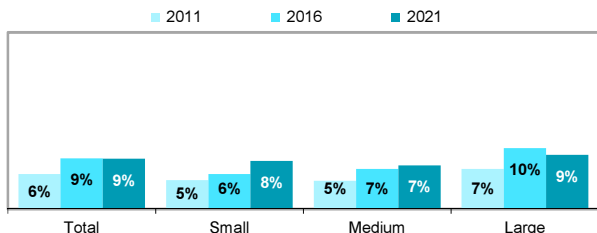
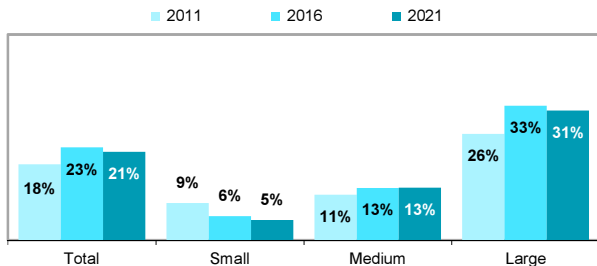


Figure D28 The enterprises' turnover from EDI-type sales*



* EDI = Electronic Data Interchange

as a percentage of total enterprises' turnover in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D29 The enterprises' turnover from electronic sales in EU countries; 2021 (as a % of total enterprises' turnover)

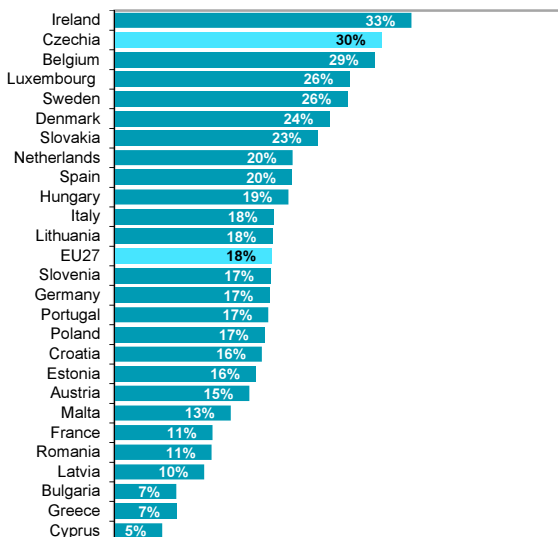
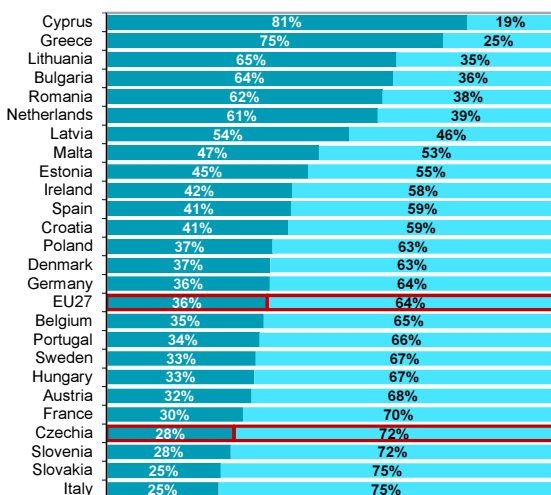


Figure D30 Enterprises' turnover from electronic sales in EU countries by type of orders; 2021

- Orders received via a website or apps (Web sales)
- Automated orders received via EDI-type messages (EDI-type sales)*



* EDI = Electronic Data Interchange

Source: Eurostat

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Table D9 Enterprises in Czechia buying cloud computing services; 2021

		Percentage	
	Total	Finance or accounting software apps	Hosting the enterprise's database(s)
Total	43,7	22,6	13,9
Small enterprises (10-49)	42,1	23,4	11,5
Medium enterprises (50-249)	47,2	20,7	20,5
Large enterprises (250+)	61,8	15,4	32,2
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	39,2	19,7	12,1
Electricity, gas and water supply	34,5	17,4	12,4
Construction	42,9	26,5	7,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	49,6	25,8	18,8
Wholesale trade	51,4	24,7	17,9
Retail trade	40,1	21,8	14,9
Transport and storage	41,3	23,6	9,9
Accommodation	57,0	30,3	14,8
Food and beverage services	30,2	20,1	5,9
Travel agency and related activities	56,5	26,7	28,4
Media and information activities	61,0	23,6	28,3
ICT activities	57,8	29,2	42,1
Professional, S&T activities	75,8	22,8	19,1
Administrative and support service act.	53,5	22,2	11,1

Figure D31 Enterprises buying cloud computing services for hosting databases

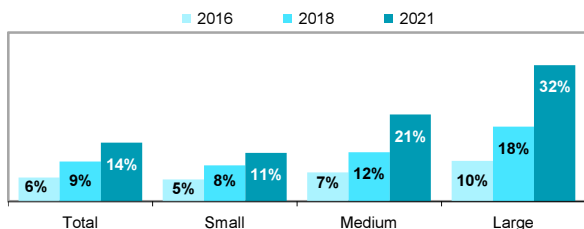
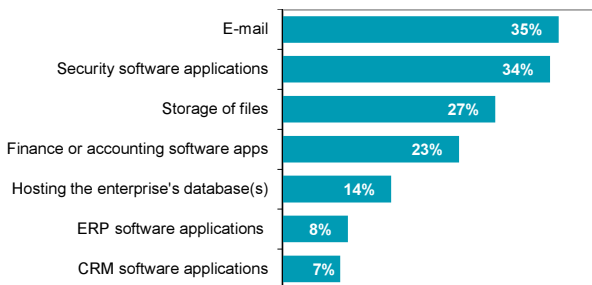


Figure D32 Enterprises buying cloud computing services; 2021



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D33 Enterprises in EU countries buying cloud computing services; 2021

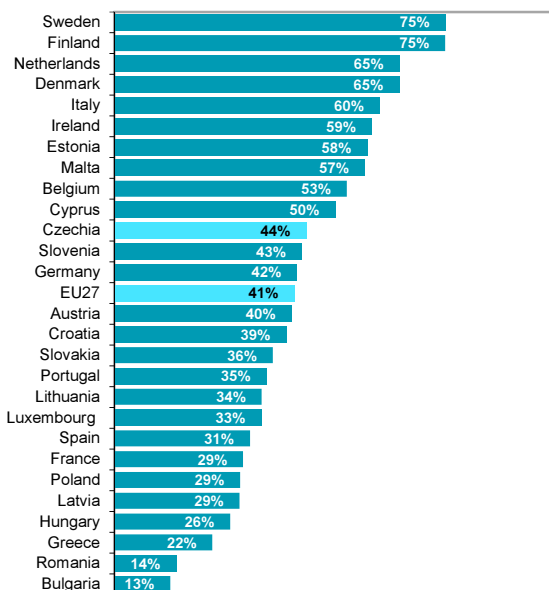
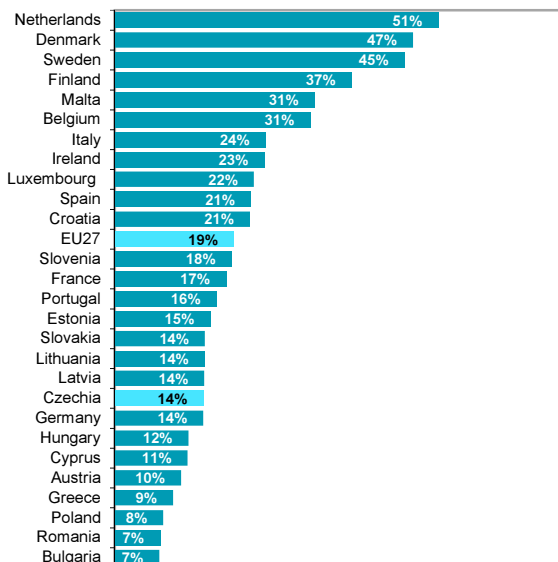


Figure D34 Enterprises in EU countries buying cloud computing services for hosting databases; 2021



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Table D10 Enterprises in Czechia using the Internet of Things or Artificial Intelligence technologies; 2021

	Percentage	
	Internet of Things	Artificial Intelligence
Total	31,4	4,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	28,2	2,7
Medium enterprises (50-249)	40,8	7,6
Large enterprises (250+)	54,9	24,5
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	36,9	4,2
Electricity, gas and water supply	42,6	4,1
Construction	30,0	0,3
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	38,3	3,9
Wholesale trade	34,1	4,1
Retail trade	21,6	4,5
Transport and storage	36,5	3,3
Accommodation	33,3	1,9
Food and beverage services	22,7	0,6
Travel agency and related activities	18,7	7,9
Media and information activities	26,0	13,6
ICT activities	31,3	23,1
Professional, S&T activities	24,4	9,3
Administrative and support service activities	19,3	2,8

Figure D35 Enterprises using the Internet of Things or Artificial Intelligence technologies; 2021

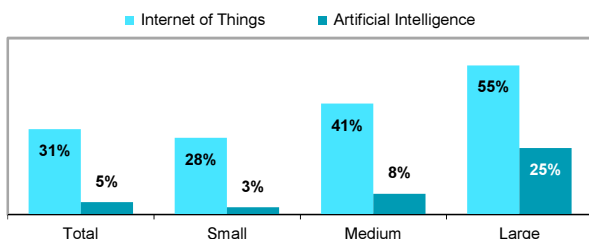
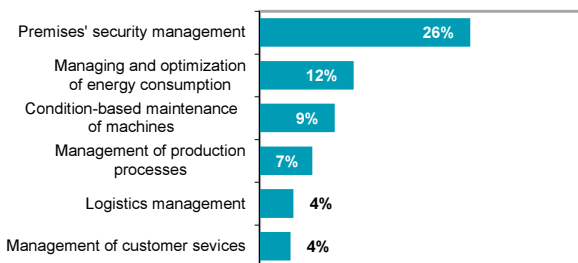


Figure D36 Enterprises using interconnected devices or systems that can be monitored or remotely controlled via the internet for selected activities; 2021



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D37 Enterprises in EU countries using the Internet of Things; 2021

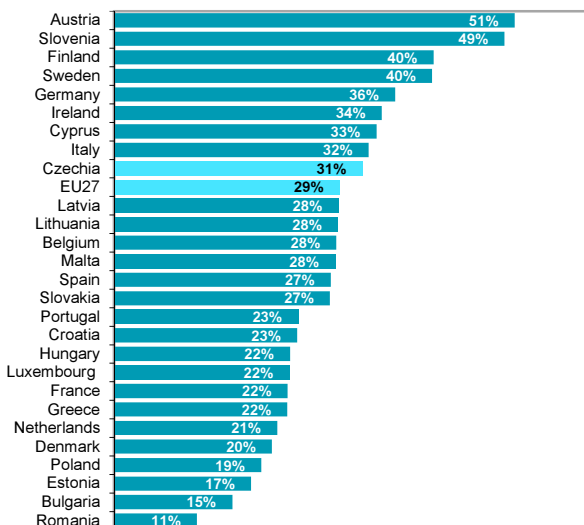
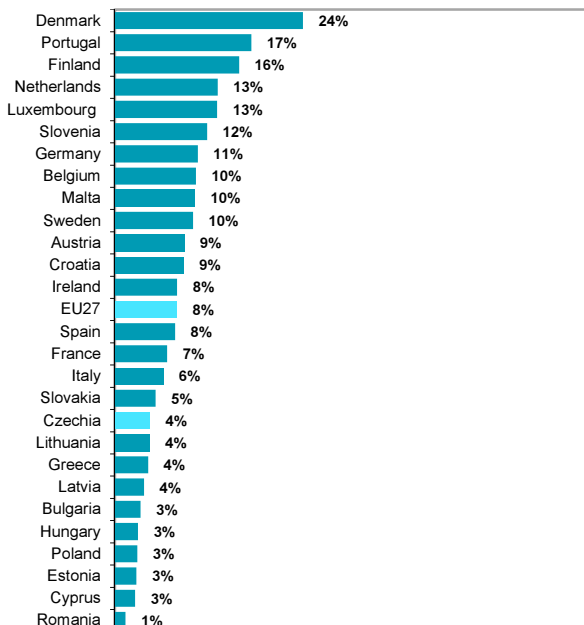


Figure D38 Enterprises in EU countries using Artificial Intelligence technologies; 2021

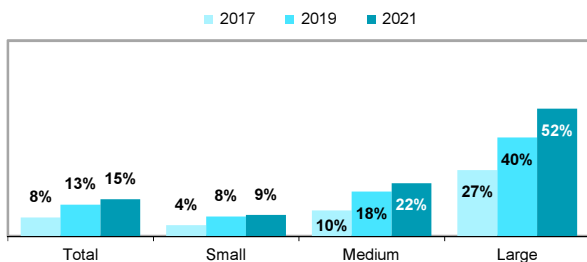


D Enterprises and digital technologies

Table D11 Enterprises in Manufacturing in Czechia using 3D printing and robotics

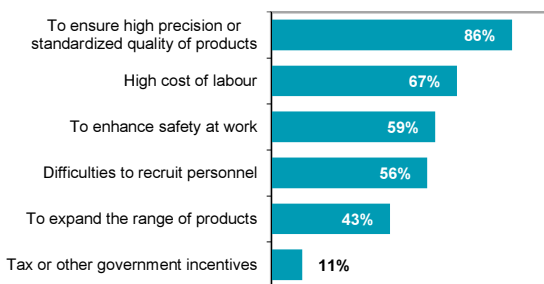
	Percentage	
	3D printing (2021)	Robotics (2022)
Manufacturing, total	15,0	16,6
Small enterprises (10-49)	8,6	7,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	21,6	28,2
Large enterprises (250+)	52,1	64,3
Manufacturing industry (10+ employees):		
Manuf. of food products	2,9	10,6
Manuf. of textiles and wearing apparel	5,2	3,8
Manuf. of wood and paper	5,6	8,9
Manuf. of chemicals or pharmaceutical products	13,9	12,3
Manuf. of rubber and plastics products	14,6	30,4
Manuf. of glass and building materials	10,6	20,0
Manuf. of basic metals	10,8	18,3
Manuf. of computer and electronic products	48,8	19,7
Manuf. of electrical equipment	30,9	20,2
Manuf. of machinery	27,3	17,0
Manuf. of motor vehicles or other transport equipment	34,7	42,8

Figure D39 Enterprises in Manufacturing using 3D printing



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in Manufacturing

Figure D40 Reasons that influenced enterprise's decision to use robotics; 2022



as a percentage of all enterprises in Manufacturing using robotics

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D41 Enterprises in Manufacturing in EU countries using 3D printing; 2019

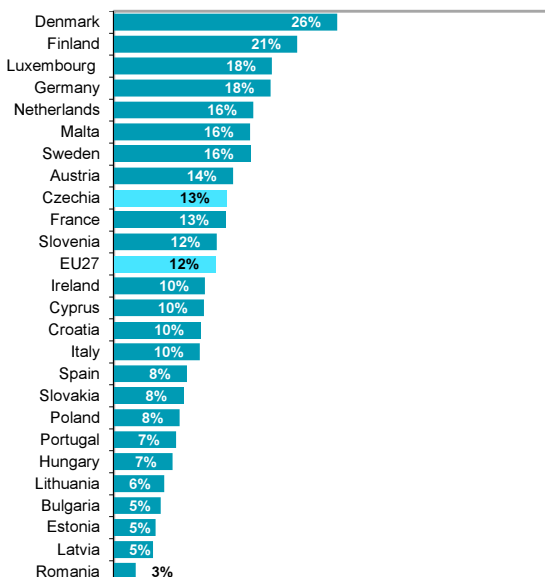
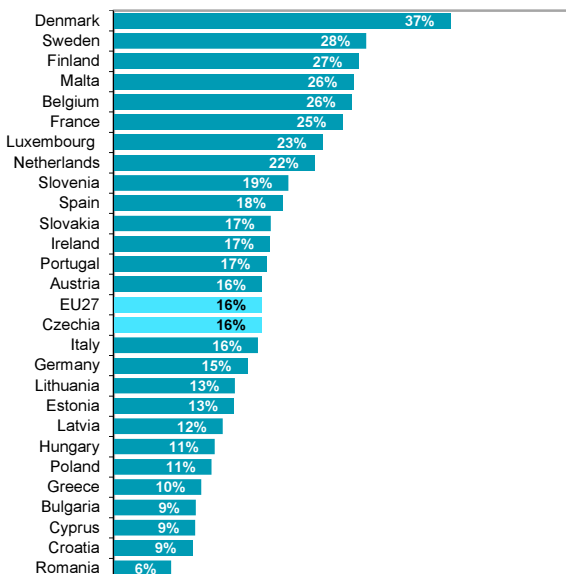


Figure D42 Enterprises in Manufacturing in EU countries using industrial robots; 2022



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Table D12 Enterprises in Czechia that experienced ICT related security incidents; 2021

	Percentage	
	Unavailability of ICT services	Destruction or corruption of data
Total	26,4	9,0
Small enterprises (10-49)	23,4	8,2
Medium enterprises (50-249)	36,2	11,5
Large enterprises (250+)	45,7	14,0
Industry (10+ employees):		
Manufacturing	27,5	8,7
Electricity, gas and water supply	28,0	8,0
Construction	18,9	7,8
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	42,1	11,9
Wholesale trade	27,5	10,4
Retail trade	33,5	16,1
Transport and storage	14,8	6,2
Accommodation	26,2	10,5
Food and beverage services	19,2	5,1
Travel agency and related activities	26,3	4,5
Media and information activities	42,5	9,8
ICT activities	41,7	9,5
Professional, S&T activities	33,1	10,7
Administrative and support service activities	20,9	6,5

Figure D43 Enterprises that experienced unavailability of ICT services

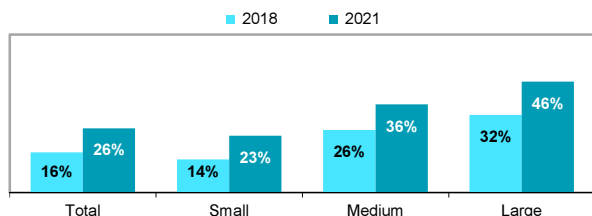
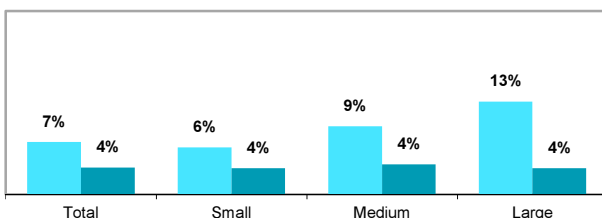


Figure D44 Enterprises that experienced destruction or corruption of data; 2021

- Due to hardware or software failures (internal reasons)
- Due to infection of malicious software or unauthorised intrusion



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D45 Enterprises in EU countries that experienced unavailability of ICT services; 2021

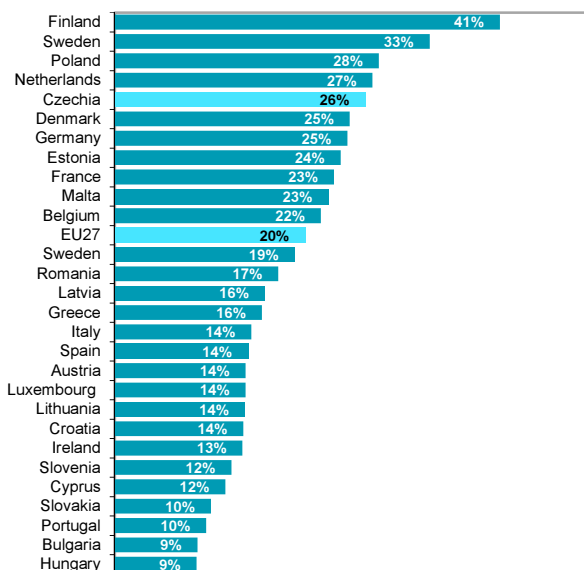
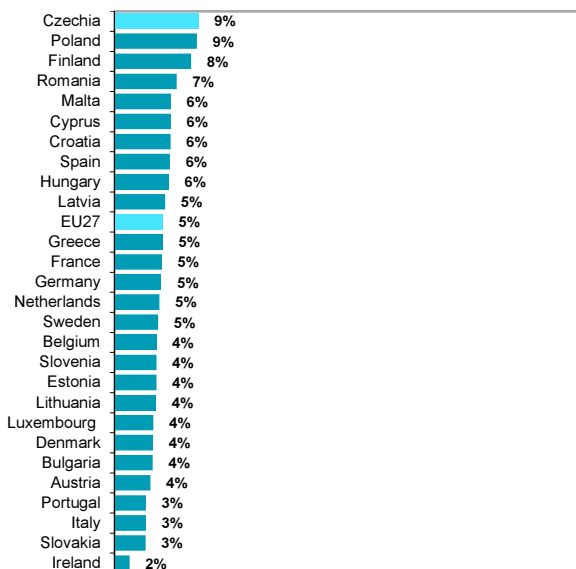


Figure D46 Enterprises in EU countries that experienced destruction or corruption of data; 2021



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Table D13 ICT security measures used in enterprises in Czechia to ensure the security on their ICT systems; 2022

Percentage

	Selected ICT security measures		
	Data backup	VPN usage	Encryption of data
Celkem	81,2	55,6	32,1
Small enterprises (10-49)	78,2	48,6	27,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	91,4	78,9	46,7
Large enterprises (250+)	97,1	95,0	71,0
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	86,2	59,9	30,8
Electricity, gas and water supply	88,0	57,9	36,3
Construction	73,5	38,2	18,9
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	90,6	67,9	35,3
Wholesale trade	88,3	69,2	35,9
Retail trade	78,1	42,7	27,3
Transport and storage	73,9	45,4	21,0
Accommodation	82,0	54,9	32,7
Food and beverage services	49,6	24,0	12,3
Travel agency and related activities	91,4	71,9	34,1
Media and information activities	95,6	82,2	54,0
ICT activities	95,8	92,0	76,4
Professional, S&T activities	92,7	76,4	55,8
Administrative and support service act.	68,1	41,8	30,5

Figure D47 Enterprises using VPN to ensure ICT security

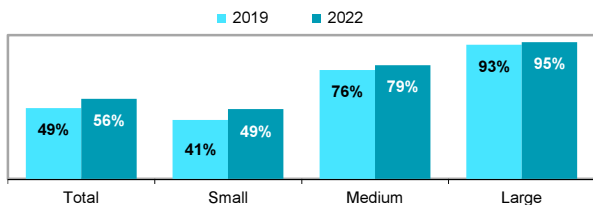
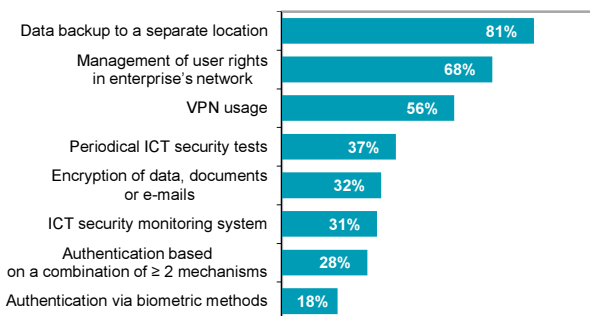


Figure D48 Selected ICT security measures used in enterprises to ensure the security on their ICT systems; 2022



as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

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Figure D49 Enterprises in EU countries that backup data to a separate location (including backup to the cloud); 2022

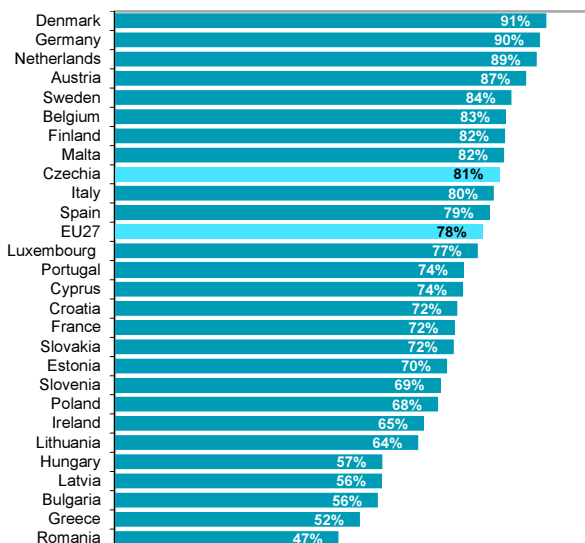
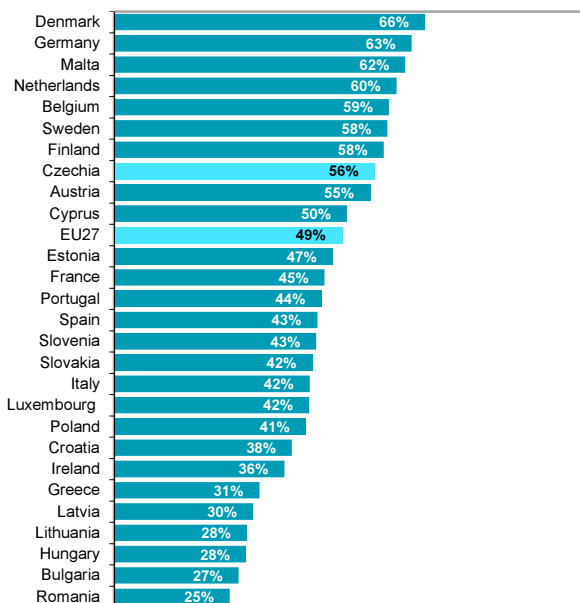


Figure D50 Enterprises in EU countries using VPN to ensure ICT security; 2022



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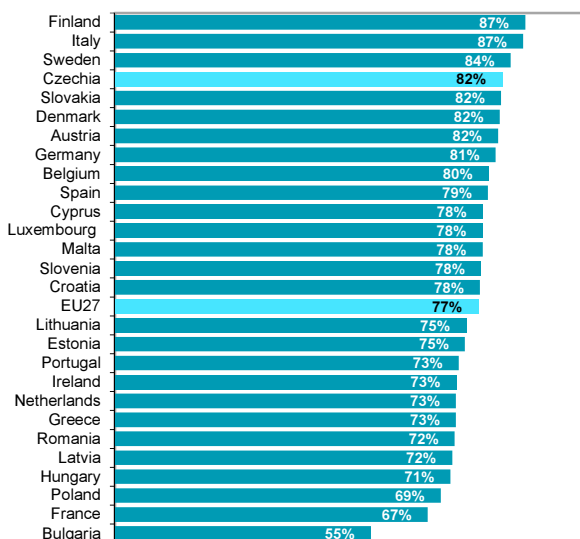
Table D14 How enterprises in Czechia deal with ICT equipment when it's no longer used; 2022

	Percentage		
	It is recycled	It is kept in the enterprise	It is sold or donated
Celkem	82,5	40,6	34,5
Small enterprises (10-49)	80,2	37,6	31,0
Medium enterprises (50-249)	89,7	50,3	45,1
Large enterprises (250+)	95,9	59,4	59,0
Industry (10+ employees):			
Manufacturing	85,7	43,0	33,5
Electricity, gas and water supply	90,6	37,7	29,6
Construction	76,8	34,0	28,7
Sale and repair of motor vehicles	86,3	38,6	26,5
Wholesale trade	84,1	42,8	40,9
Retail trade	86,4	39,0	31,4
Transport and storage	76,1	36,3	23,7
Accommodation	82,4	34,3	31,0
Food and beverage services	69,8	26,4	24,4
Travel agency and related activities	90,1	57,5	45,5
Media and information activities	87,1	58,0	57,2
ICT activities	89,9	59,4	65,5
Professional, S&T activities	86,1	48,6	48,2
Administrative and support service activities	74,3	39,8	31,7

as a percentage of all enterprises with 10+ employees in a given group

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Survey on ICT usage in enterprises

Figure D51 Enterprises in EU countries that recycled ICT equipment when it's no longer used; 2022



Source: Eurostat